

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Scott-Bocock House**

other names/site number: **Frederic W. Scott House; VDHR# 127-0228-0001**

(This building is a contributing resource in the West Franklin Street Historic District, VDHR# 127-0228, NRHP listed 9/14/72.)

2. Location

street & number: **909 West Franklin Street**

city or town: **Richmond**

vicinity **NA**

state: **Virginia**

code: **VA**

county: **Richmond City**

code: **760**

zip code: **23284**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Scott-Bocock House
City of Richmond, Virginia

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
_____ entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper _____

_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the National Register

Date of Action _____

_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register
_____ removed from the National Register
_____ other (explain): _____

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City of Richmond, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings (House)
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures (Carriage House)
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
(This building is a contributing resource in the West Franklin Street Historic District, VDHR# 127-0228, NRHP listed 9/14/72.)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic**

Sub: **Single Dwelling**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Education**

Sub: **Education-Related (university offices)**

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Beaux Arts

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: **concrete**

Roof: **slag**

Walls: **Stone: Indiana Limestone**

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Broad Patterns of History (the Scott Family)

Period of Significance: 1907-1954

Significant Dates: 1907

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Henry Baskervill, of the firm of Noland and Baskervill

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State agency: **Library of Virginia**
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University: **Virginia Commonwealth University**
- ☒ Other: **Virginia Historical Society**
- Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing
1	18 283435E	4158536N	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Bryan Clark Green, Architectural Historian**

organization: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources** date: **11 December 2003**

street & number: **2801 Kensington Avenue** telephone: **(804) 367-2323 x117**

city or town: **Richmond** state: **VA** zip code: **23221**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: **Representative black and white photographs of the property.**

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: **Mary Broughton, Planner**

street & number: **Virginia Commonwealth University, 1000 West Franklin Street, P.O. Box 843049** telephone: _____ city or town: **Richmond** state: **Virginia** zip code: **23284**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Scott-Bocock House
City of Richmond, Virginia

7. Summary Description:

Exterior

The exterior of 909 West Franklin Street takes its theme from Marble House, a Vanderbilt Mansion in Newport, Rhode Island, and ultimately from the Petit Trianon at Versailles. The residence, faced with Indiana limestone and terra cotta, is dominated by its two-story Corinthian portico. *Extending from the right side, and completing the balance of the small porch a little extended from the opposite side is a porte-cochere enclosed in the Italian style with the four slender pillars of white stone.* The house commands attention on a street dominated by subtler revival architecture.

Interior

The interior of the Scott house is no less impressive than the exterior. Encompassing some 40,950 square feet of finished space distributed across three stories, the interior of Scott house is one of Richmond's most striking.¹ Like Marble House and other American Renaissance dwellings, the first floor of the Scott House can be understood as an architectural museum, with rooms in many different styles, each style normally selected for its association with the function of the room. In that spirit, the entry hall and drawing room pay tribute to eighteenth-century France, famed for the refinement of its social life; the library cites the Gothic era, a great age of learning; the dining room follows the Adamesque taste of the late eighteenth-century, when Britons developed the modern dining room; and the Renaissance den evokes the studies or *studioli* of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Italy. This gallery of styles was not cut-and-dried -- there is the breakfast room, decorated with a Pompeian *bacchanale* for no very good reason except to fill out the set of styles, and there is the Scotts' acquisition of Chinese furniture for their Italianate Den.

To the left as you enter is the library paneled in dark oak and furnished with the same wood. The main feature of the room is the Francis I mantel in the far corner of the room. The mantel is fashioned of caen stone is a reproduction of one to be found in the Chateau Chaumont, in France. From the library you look into the dining room done in inlaid mahogany with the large sideboard that must find a place in the dining-room of all Southern homes. The walls are of green. Leading back from this room is the small attractively fixed breakfast-room, whose walls consist almost entirely of small-paneled windows. The room itself is Pompeian with furnishings of pale gray.

Investigation on the other side of the house reveals a living-room hung in Brussels tapestries, the room is rather more formal than the remainder of the house. In the center of the room is a long, low table with a davenport in front of it looking into a fireplace.

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Quite different, yet never losing the charm that pervades the house, is the den of Chinese style, which adjoins the living-room. Fashioned for the comfort of the gentleman of the house, the walls are lined with bookcases and there is a long table fronted with a davenport with the light in just the right place over a reader's shoulder. The floor is softened with Oriental rugs, and just off one corner is a small door that reveals a real workshop with tools.

The Scott family moved into 909 West Franklin on December 10, 1910. An article in the Richmond Times-Dispatch described the Scott house:

Facing the overlapping branches of the lovely old trees that border Franklin Street, the white columns of the home of Mr. And Mrs. Frederic W. Scott rise straight and tall in a stately beauty that is a part of the charm of the older streets and avenues of Richmond. Those of us who have grown up with the newer and more elaborate homes in the city are careful to exhibit it to our visiting friends. The passing tourist is caught and held with its beauty.

The house is built in Italian Renaissance style, with large white pillars, rising from the center of a long, low, marble porch which extends along the entire front of the house and around the left side. The house is situated not far from the street with a terraced entrance of white stone, and the well kept lawns on both sides are dotted with the dark greens of attractive shrubbery. Extending from the right side, and completing the balance of the small porch a little extended from the opposite side is a porte-cochere enclosed in the Italian style with the four slender pillars of white stone.

Entering the hall a sense of spaciousness comes over you in the high-ceilinged room done in white with a wide stairway leading up from the center of the farther end of the room and dividing at the landing to wind and meet the corners of the gallery. The center is of the three lovely daughters, Misses Elisabeth and Mary Ross Scott and Miss Isabel Scott, now Mrs. Edward Anderson. On either side of them are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

To the left as you enter is the library paneled in dark oak and furnished with the same wood. The main feature of the room is the Francis I mantel in the far corner of the room. The mantel is fashioned of caen stone is a reproduction of one to be found in the Chateau Chaumont, in France. From the library you look into the dining room done in inlaid mahogany with the large sideboard that must find a place in the dining-room of all Southern homes. The walls are of green. Leading back from this room is the small attractively fixed breakfast-room, whose walls consist almost entirely of small-paneled windows. The room itself is Pompeian with furnishings of pale gray.

Investigation on the other side of the house reveals a living-room hung in Brussels tapestries, the room is rather more formal than the remainder of the

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house. In the center of the room is a long, low table with a davenport in front of it looking into a fireplace.

Quire different, yet never losing the charm that pervades the house, is the den of Chinese style, which adjoins the living-room. Fashioned for the comfort of the gentleman of the house, the walls are lined with bookcases and there is a long table fronted with a davenport with the light in just the right place over a reader's shoulder. The floor is softened with Oriental rugs, and just off one corner is a small door that reveals a real workshop with tools.

The house is beautiful. And, in spite of the feeling of awe that comes over you as you first came upon it in all its dignity, you must leave with the feeling that its owners have not forgotten that they were making a home.²

Upstairs the decoration shifts to a lesser emphasis on the contrasting cultures of Western civilization and a greater emphasis on the suitability of the ornament to each room. Thus the Scotts' bedroom is adorned with romping figures of little gods of love, called *erotes* or *putti*, the Scotts' bathroom has painted tiles showing watery subject matter, and the tiles of the children's bathroom are decorated with charming scenes of young people at play.

For architectural effect, one of the high points of the house emerges as one ascends the grand staircase and discovers a delightful surprise about which the entry hall below offers no warning -- an eight-sided temple hovering over one's head underneath a dome crowned with stained glass.

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Scott-Bocock House
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8. Statement of Significance:

Applicable Criteria

The Scott-Bocock House meets Criterion A (Broad Patterns of History) for the significance of two generations of the Scott family, Frederic Scott, founder of Scott & Stringfellow, his daughters, preservationists Elisabeth Scott Bocock and Mary Ross Scott Reed. It also meets Criterion C (Architecture) for the sophistication of its Renaissance Revival design by the significant Richmond architecture firm Noland & Baskervill.

Statement of Significance

The Scott-Bocock House, 909 West Franklin Street, is one of Richmond's most important architectural survivors from the great age of American patronage called the American Renaissance (1876-1914). The American Renaissance movement took shape at the time of the nation's Centennial, when Americans began to see our country as a successor to the great civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome, Renaissance Italy, and seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe. American merchant princes, the new "Medici," and their architects laid claim to the artistic wealth of centuries past. So it was with the Scott family and their architect Henry Baskervill of the firm of Noland & Baskervill. Now owned by Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) the Scott-Bocock House, as it is now known, is undergoing a sensitive restoration for use as VCU office space.

Frederic W. Scott

Frederic William Scott, founder of the brokerage firm Scott and Stringfellow, was one of the most influential financiers in Virginia. Born August 30 1862 in Petersburg, Virginia, to Frederic Robert and Sarah Frances Branch, Scott was educated at Princeton University, and began his professional life as a clerk in his grandfather's banking firm Thomas Branch and Company in Richmond. He then became a partner in the leaf tobacco commission firm of Arrington and Scott, and later a partner in Shelburne and Scott, a tobacco warehousing firm, and latter still in Adams and Scott, re-handlers of leaf tobacco, in Oxford, N.C.³

In 1893, Scott and Charles S. Stringfellow Jr. organized the firm of Scott & Stringfellow, investment bankers, which was his principal business until his death. Scott also became involved in many other business interests, eventually became a director of several of the country's largest corporations, including the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Scott was director of Merchants National Bank, which was established in 1870 by his father and grandfather. (That bank was consolidated with the First National Bank in 1926 to form First and Merchants National Bank.) In 1900, Scott, B.B. Munford, and Virginius Newton organized the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, later the Atlantic Life Insurance Company. At the time of his death, Scott was a director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Richmond Terminal Company, General American Investors Company, and the Atlantic Land and Improvement Company. During World War I, Scott was a member of the Division of Finance and Purchase of the United States Railway Administration.⁴

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In 1893 Scott married Elisabeth Mayo Strother. They had five children, Buford, Frederic William Jr., Elisabeth (later Mrs. John H. Bocock), Mary Ross (later Mrs. Thomas B. Reed), and Isabel (later Mrs. Edward C. Anderson).

Scott held great interest in the cause of higher education. In recognition of this, he was made a member of the Board of Visitors at the University of Virginia in 1920, and in 1930 was elected Rector, an unusual honor for someone who was not an alumnus. In addition to serving the University of Virginia as a Visitor and Rector, Scott donated Scott Stadium, which replaced the old Lambeth Field. Scott Stadium, modernized through donations by generation of the Scott family, remains in use. Scott died on September 24, 1939 at his country house Royal Orchard in Albemarle County at 77 years of age. He is buried in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.

The Frederic W. Scott House

The site on which the Scott House was constructed was acquired by Elisabeth Mayo Strother Scott (wife of Frederic William Scott) as a bequest from Richmond tobacco magnate Lewis Ginter, on Sept. 30, 1902. In 1906, Scott asked his friend, Henry Baskervill, of the Richmond architectural firm Noland & Baskerville, to design a new house for the site. That year, Baskervill sketched the building for the Scotts.⁵ By March 1907, the firm had created plans⁶, and drew up specifications in October 1908.⁷ The City of Richmond approved the specifications on December 17, 1908.⁸

Henry Baskervill (1867-1946) was a native of Richmond, and studied architecture at Cornell University. Baskerville was named Richmond city engineer in 1895, and formed a partnership with architect William C. Noland in 1897. The resulting firm, Noland and Baskervill, became one of the most significant firms in Richmond, winning many of the most important commissions in that city over the next two decades. Noland retired in 1917, at which time Alfred Garey Lambert became Baskervill's partner from 1918-1931, and the firm became Baskervill & Lambert. H. Coleman Baskerville [sic] joined the firm in 1932, at which time it became Baskervill & Son. The firm remains active today under that name.⁹ Projects undertaken by Noland & Baskerville include alterations and additions to the Virginia State Capitol (1902-1906); Second Baptist Church, 9 West Franklin St, Richmond (1902-1906); Temple Beth Ahabah, West Franklin and Ryland streets, Richmond (1902-1904); St. James' Episcopal Church, 1205 West Franklin Street, Richmond (1911-1912); The James Dooley country house Swannanoa, Nelson County (1911-1915); and, with John Russell Pope, the Frederic W. Scott country house Royal Orchard, Albemarle County (1913).

Scott's wife Elisabeth died on December 10, 1930. The land, which had always been in her name, was transferred by the terms of her will to Frederic on Dec. 31, 1930. On Dec. 29, 1944, the land was deeded to Frederic W. Scott Jr. from his father. On June 27, 1946, the land was deeded to Elisabeth Scott Bocock (daughter of Frederic W. Scott Sr. and Elisabeth Scott), from her brother, Frederic W. Scott Jr. Elisabeth Scott Bocock lived in

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the house until her death in 1984. While Bocock sold the house to VCU in 1963, she occupied an apartment carved the rear of the house until her death in 1984, all the while from 1963 until 2002, portions of the house were rented to students as apartments, and other portions used by VCU as offices.

Preservation in Richmond

Members of the Scott family are among the most significant figures in the preservation movement in Richmond. Elisabeth Scott Bocock, the middle child of Frederic and Elisabeth Scott, was a founding member of the William Byrd Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, where she began to share her cousin Mary Wingfield Scott's passion for preservation.¹⁰ Together, Bocock and Scott alternately encouraged and cajoled city and state officials to preserving Richmond's historic architecture. They became adept at raising funds (often quietly augmented by their own) to purchase and restore threatened historic properties. In 1956, Bocock helped found the Historic Richmond Foundation, an organization designed to move quickly to rescue a threatened historic property.

Mary Ross Scott Reed was the youngest child of Frederic and Elisabeth Scott. While quietly avoiding the spotlight, she was also an ardent preservationist, purchasing and restoring many endangered homes on Richmond's Church Hill and in Goochland County. Far less visible than her sister and cousin, without fanfare she quietly supported many important preservation projects and organizations, and underwrote the publication of several books.

Perhaps the best-known preservationist among the Scott family was Mary Wingfield Scott, a cousin of Elisabeth Scott Bocock and Mary Ross Scott Reed. Scott wrote two authoritative and as-yet unsurpassed books on the architecture of Richmond, Houses of Old Richmond (New York, Bonanza Books, 1941), and Old Richmond Neighborhoods (Richmond, William Byrd Press, 1950). Scott purchased seven of the eight houses of Linden Row and restored them, and purchased other threatened buildings throughout Richmond, quietly restoring them and selling them on to individuals who would care for them

Preservation in Richmond can largely be said to have begun with the Scott sisters Elisabeth Scott Bocock, and Mary Ross Scott Reed, and their cousin Mary Wingfield Scott. Together they combined wealth, social connections, love of history, and a passion for preservation to save countless historic houses in Richmond.¹¹

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City of Richmond, Virginia

Bibliography

Brownell, Charles E., Calder Loth, William M. S. Rasmussen and Richard Guy Wilson. The Making of Virginia Architecture. Charlottesville: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992.

Carneal, Drew St. J. Richmond's Fan District. Richmond: Historic Richmond Foundation, 1996.

Dabney, Virginius, Richmond: the Story of a City. Rev. ed. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990.

"General Conditions and Specifications for Erection of a Residence on Franklin St. between Shafer and Harrison Sts. Richmond, Va for Mr. Frederick [sic] W. Scott, October 1908. Noland & Baskervill, Architects and Engineers. The Library of Virginia, City of Richmond, Office of Permits and Inspections, Permits and Drawings Collection. Control No. 116.

Gibson, Langhorne Jr. My Precious Husband: The Story of Elise & Fred Scott. Richmond: Cadmus Fine Books, 1994.

Gibson, Langhorne Jr. Scott & Stringfellow: The First Hundred Years. Richmond: Scott & Stringfellow Financial, Inc., 1993.

"Heart Attack Proves Fatal to F.W. Scott." Richmond Times-Dispatch September 25, 1939.

Hitz, Mary Buford. Never Ask Permission: Elisabeth Scott Bocock Of Richmond. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2000.

"Inventory and Appraisal of Property Belonging to the Estate of the Late Frederic William Scott, Located at 'Royal Orchard,' Afton, Virginia, and at 909 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia." New York: Parke-Bernet Galleries, 1940. Mary Ross (Scott) Reed (1906-1991), Papers, 1937-1991, Virginia Historical Society. Mss1 R2515a 37.

"Residence for Frederic W. Scott, Esq., Richmond Va." March 1907. Noland & Baskervill, Architects, Richmond, Va. Virginia Historical Society, Noland & Baskervill Architectural Plans Collection, Manuscripts and Archives, Virginia Historical Society.

Scott, Mary Wingfield, Houses of Old Richmond. New York: Bonanza Books, 1941.

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Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary. Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Wilson, Richard Guy, ed. Buildings of Virginia: Tidewater and Piedmont. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

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**Scott-Bocock House
City of Richmond, Virginia**

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries for the Scott-Bocock House are less than one acre (0.754 acres). The property being nominated is identified as parcel W0000403007 on the tax parcel maps for the City of Richmond.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are for the lot that is historically associated with the Scott-Bocock House.

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**Scott-Bocock House
City of Richmond, Virginia**

Photographic Information:

All photographs are of:
The Scott-Bocock House
City of Richmond
VDHR File Number: 127-0228-0001
VDHR Negative Numbers:
Bryan Clark Green, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

DATE: September 2003
VIEW OF: The Scott-Bocock House
View:
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO: 1 of 9

DATE: September 2003
VIEW OF: The Scott-Bocock House
View:
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PHOTO: 2 of 9

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VIEW OF: The Scott-Bocock House
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View:
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View:
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO: 6 of 9

DATE: September 2003
VIEW OF: The Scott-Bocock House
View:
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DATE: September 2003
VIEW OF: The Scott-Bocock House
View:
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO: 8 of 9

DATE: September 2003
VIEW OF: The Scott-Bocock House
View:
NEG. NO.:
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Endnotes:

¹ The square footage is taken from the 2003 City of Richmond real estate assessment.

² Richmond Times-Dispatch July 1, 1923.

³ "Heart Attack Proves Fatal to F.W. Scott." Richmond Times-Dispatch September 25, 1939.

⁴ "Heart Attack Proves Fatal to F.W. Scott." Richmond Times-Dispatch September 25, 1939.

⁵ Langhorne Gibson, Jr. My Precious Husband: The Story of Elise & Fred Scott. (Richmond: Cadmus Fine Books, 1994), 107.

⁶ "Residence for Frederic W. Scott, Esq., Richmond Va." March 1907. Noland & Baskervill, Architects, Richmond, Va. Virginia Historical Society, Noland & Baskervill Architectural Plans Collection, Manuscripts and Archives, Virginia Historical Society.

⁷ "General Conditions and Specifications for Erection of a Residence on Franklin St. between Shafer and Harrison Sts. Richmond, Va for Mr. Frederick [sic] W. Scott, October 1908. Noland & Baskervill, Architects and Engineers. The Library of Virginia, City of Richmond, Office of Permits and Inspections, Permits and Drawings Collection. Control No. 116.

⁸ "General Conditions and Specifications for Erection of a Residence on Franklin St. between Shafer and Harrison Sts. Richmond, Va for Mr. Frederick [sic] W. Scott, October 1908. Noland & Baskervill, Architects and Engineers. The Library of Virginia, City of Richmond, Office of Permits and Inspections, Permits and Drawings Collection. Control No. 116.

⁹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton. The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary. (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997), s.v. "Baskervill, Henry Eugene."

¹⁰ Hitz, Mary Buford. Never Ask Permission: Elisabeth Scott Bocock Of Richmond. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2000).

¹¹ Virginius Dabney Richmond: the Story of a City (Rev. ed. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990), 368.